

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 158.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOL BOTTLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD

of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTZE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL, AND

ACCUMULATIONS, 8th

May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS,

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOS, Esq., WM. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the

Undersigned by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 29th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises,

(ON SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)

1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central,

No. 147D, Registered as the RE-

MAINING PORTION OF SECTION G of

MARINE LOT No. 61.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand

No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of

MARINE LOT No. 161.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West,

No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1

of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-

pingshan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND

LOT 223 (Section.)

5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-

pingshan, No. 53, Lot 224 (Section.)

6TH LOT.—THREE HOUSES in Square Street,

Tai-pingshan, Nos. 58, 60, and 62, Registered

as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [508]

Public Auction

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 8th day of August, 1882, at THREE P.M.,

on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF A MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar,"

Together with the following HOUSES,

erected thereon viz:—

8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 37 to 51;

10 in Cheung Kong Lane, Nos. 1 to 10;

10 in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20;

10 in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.

"The above Houses will be sold in separate

Lots of one House in each Lot.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four

Substantially Built HOUSES and Four

Large CRANES GODOWNS in the Praya

East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN, PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French SATIN LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite light,

and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended especially for their extreme lightness and durability

of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are Unparalleled.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF

LADIES' STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS,

SPECIALY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, BEADED AND OTHER LACES,

IN LARGE VARIETY.

BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS.

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, FANS,

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS 2 BUTTON AND LADIES 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES,

INFANTS OF THREE PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.

Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced

Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable

rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

ROSE & CO. COMPANY.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL, STEAMER "IRAQUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambrie Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases.

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

For Sale.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON

AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery

of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

SODA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders

for every description of Aerated Waters with

promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully.

Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-

dressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

For Sale.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales Caballeros,

Vegueras, Regalitos, Londres, Nuevo Ha-

lanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS

of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS

from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,

Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.;

Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

To be Let.

TO LET.

APARTMENTS ON THE FIRST FLOOR

OF

"MARINE HOUSE," WEST SIDE,

AND IN

No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1882. [513]

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDARS HILL.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately

occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

Apply to

D. W. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-

trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
H AVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
OF THE FOLLOWING
viz:
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES,
T O N G A.
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PEPTONISED MEAT.
VASELINE SOAP.
ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.
VIN-SANTE
A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
A. S. WATSON & Co.
GENERAL CHEMISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, etc., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will be obliged by at once communicating with the Manager.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

SUPREME COURT—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

The last act in the Bandmann versus Fraser-Smith libel drama, has at length been played by the pronouncing this morning by His Lordship the Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir George Phillips, of the sentence of the Court. A large number of residents were present in Court to witness the denouement of a case which has excited no small amount of interest in the Colony. The Chief Justice having taken his seat on the bench, Mr. Francis, the leading counsel for the prosecution, who had for junior Mr. MacKean, the instructing solicitors being Messrs. Heron and Wolton, rose, and, addressing his Lordship, said he saw by Forehand's law of slander and libel that the ordinary practice where the defendant was brought up for judgment after publishing a libel, was for defendant's affidavits to be read first, and then the prosecutor's. The Registrar then proceeded to read Mr. Fraser-Smith's affidavit filed in mitigation of punishment, which ran as follows:—

1.—That the articles published in The Hongkong Telegraph, and found by the jury to be libels, were written honestly, under great provocation, for the sole purpose of defending myself from the provoking and insulting attacks made upon me by the prosecutor, and with no object or intention of maliciously defaming Mr. Bandmann, or of in any way injuring his reputation or character.

2.—That I honestly believed when the article headed "Tragic Power" was published, that it was a fair and legitimate piece of satirical criticism on the sketch of Mr. Bandmann's life in "Men of the Time" which had been published in the local papers a few weeks previously, and that I had not the slightest reason to believe that anything therein contained could possibly be construed as a reflection upon Mr. Bandmann's private character.

3.—That the imputations in the paragraph of June 14th were fairly made in the belief that their truth would remain undisputed, and I honestly believed that I was in law privileged to defend myself in the manner adopted, from the gratuitous, slanderous and insulting attacks of the prosecutor.

4.—That after the case was committed for trial by the Magistrate, the prosecutor continued almost daily, in various places in this Colony, using insulting and opprobrious terms towards myself and any newspaper, doing everything in his power to injure me with the public, and preventing me, had I felt so inclined, from taking any steps to publicly apologise.

5.—That I express my sincere regret for having violated the law, and unjustly and illegally aspersed the character of the prosecutor, and respectfully submit myself to the merciful consideration of the Court.

Mr. Ackroyd having finished the reading, Mr. Francis, said they (the prosecution) had no affidavit to tender, but he would ask His Lordship's permission to put in the Hongkong Tele-

graph of 19th and 20th July, and to call His Lordship's attention to what he considered a very serious matter indeed, that Mr. Fraser-Smith had absolutely omitted to publish a single iota of the evidence of Mr. Bandmann or of the evidence on his behalf, and had not even mentioned in the report of the trial that they were called. He would also ask permission to put in the paper of 21st July, containing an article by Mr. Fraser-Smith, in connection with which he would call His Lordship's attention to these few lines:—"As a matter of law the verdict was entered. The recommendation by the jury of the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court, on the grounds that they considered he had received provocation and had published the articles believing them in substance to be true, was a moral victory for the defendant."—Mr. Fraser-Smith here said that he was unable to comprehend the object of the learned counsel. Had he known, he would have taken steps, but he was really in the dark.—The Chief Justice said it was that he (the defendant) published a report on the 19th July, and gave no evidence of Mr. Bandmann or that given on his behalf.—Mr. Fraser-Smith said it was the first time he had heard of it.—His Lordship said it was an exceedingly wrong thing to do, because it would seem that Mr. Fraser-Smith had brought forward certain evidence, and that Mr. Bandmann did not reply.—Mr. Fraser-Smith said the Telegraph was published at 4 p.m., and matter had to be condensed. The address of the learned counsel himself had to be condensed. He did not give state news.—The Chief Justice said that the Telegraph had given the evidence of Mr. Ogden, Mr. Inman, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. D'Ora Ogden, and Mr. Bandmann in order to rebut called Miss Beaudet, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Donaldson, but no notice of their evidence was taken. Mr. Fraser-Smith said it was entirely inadvertently omitted. He had to attend the Court, and had no time to look after the paper.

—Mr. Francis, continuing, said that in addressing His Lordship he did not propose to say anything in reference to the plea of justification and the evidence offered in support of it, as they must be in His Lordship's mind at this moment. In fact, the plea of justification was persevered in up to the last moment, and emphasised in Mr. Fraser-Smith's address to the jury. In reference to the reports in the Telegraph on the 19th and 20th July, he would call attention to the termination. After giving the whole of the evidence of Mr. Ogden, Mr. Inman, Mr. Schmidt, &c., and stating that Mr. George Murray Bain was put into the witness box, the report went on to say that Mr. Fraser-Smith said that was his case, and then there were one or two columns of the newspaper taken up with Mr. Fraser-Smith's address to the jury, reiterating the slanders against Mr. Bandmann, but not one line of Mr. Bandmann's defence. He could only say that it proved the defendant's ignorance of his duties as a journalist, as he should have published the proceedings entire. Mr. Bandmann was on his trial and had to vindicate his character. People would look to see the opinion expressed by the presiding Judge and the punishment. He would ask His Lordship to mark his sense of the wanton, uncalculated and malicious nature of the libels published by Mr. Fraser-Smith, of the character of his conduct subsequently, and the failure of the evidence to prove one little of the charges against Mr. Bandmann. He would ask His Lordship to mark his sense of the matter by an adequate sentence, so that Mr. Bandmann could say not only that Mr. Fraser-Smith was guilty in the opinion of the jury, but that his offence was a very grave one. If the recommendation of the jury had been left as a simple recommendation, it would have weighed with His Lordship, but as to the reasons given for it he would ask His Lordship to leave them out of consideration, as they (the prosecution) had strong evidence that Mr. Fraser-Smith published the libels knowing them to be false, or at least without enquiry as to their truth. He would ask for such a sentence as would impress Mr. Fraser-Smith, and show people that the libels were not sustained by a little of evidence.—The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Fraser-Smith, said that, after a long and careful trial, he was found guilty unanimously by the jury on the second count, and by six to one on the first count. The jury recommended him to merciful consideration, as he had received provocation, and published the articles believing them in substance to be true. He had filed an affidavit in mitigation which, to some extent, asked for a mitigation of punishment on the same grounds as mentioned by the jury. (His Lordship read the affidavit.) In the 5th paragraph he had very properly expressed his regret for having violated the law, and submitted himself to the merciful consideration of the Court. He (the Chief Justice) had anxiously considered what sentence he should pass, not severe, but such as would prevent any recurrence of the offence, not only by his (the defendant's) paper, but by any other paper. He had considered the nature of the defence, that the articles were published in the belief that they were true. His Lordship then referred to 6 & 7 Victoria, and said that publishing a libel to extort money was punishable with two to three years' imprisonment. The second was publishing a defamatory libel knowing it to be false; and the third was maliciously publishing a defamatory libel, which rendered the party liable to fine and imprisonment or both. He (the defendant) was charged with the third. If he had been charged with the second, the jury could have found him guilty of the third. The recommendation of the jury only went to that extent, although he was only charged with defamatory libel not knowing it to be false. The jury also recommended him to mercy on the ground of provocation. He (the Judge) was unable to see that an insulting message, but that was no justification for libel. Provocation was no excuse whatever. When a man was convicted of unlawfully using weapons, it was no defence to say he was provoked, and in murder provocation was no defence. He (the defendant) had no right to publish the libels in order to retaliate on Mr. Bandmann or to revenge himself. With regard to "Tragic Power,"

defendant had sought for that article. He had had a copy in his possession but had mislaid it. He was annoyed with Mr. Bandmann at his withdrawal of press privileges; the advertisement was also withdrawn, and then the article was published. If it had been published to annoy Mr. Bandmann, then it was an article he (the defendant) was not justified in publishing. The whole of the article "Tragic Power" had no point unless it referred to subsequent ones. When they came to the second article, they were justified in looking at them as a series of articles holding Mr. Bandmann up as a man accustomed to beat women and children. Malice was shown in endeavouring to retaliate. He (the defendant) said he thought he was entitled to defend himself. If when brought before the Magistrate he had published an apology in reference to the Mrs. Rousby case, he would be in a better position than now, but he said he was prevented by Mr. Bandmann's conduct. He defended himself before the Magistrate, and put in a plea of justification in that (the Supreme) Court. He admitted he was unable to prove the serious charges made. He called members of Mr. Bandmann's Company to prove that, if not a woman beater, Mr. Bandmann had used bad language to women. That was no defence. He repeated in his address to the jury the charge as to the Mrs. Rousby case, and only after conviction acknowledged he was wrong. It might be, and he (the Chief Justice) believed so, that he did not believe he was wrong until after conviction. As far as he could judge of his (the defendant's) character, he believed that he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) believed he was justified in adopting the course he did, but he (the Judge) had to be guided by 6 and 7 Victoria. In his opinion the plea was an aggravation. He was willing to believe that the evidence on Mr. Bandmann's part was inadvertently left out of the paper, and he would not take that into consideration; but he felt the sentence could not be a light one. Mr. Bandmann was entitled to some consideration, and although he did not press for a heavy sentence, the Court must mark its sense of the offence. Unless a deterrent sentence was passed, the effect would be to lead other people to take the law into their own hands. He had carefully considered the sentence, and thought it must be one of imprisonment. There were not many cases of libel in that Court, and it was not necessary to go to the extent of the law allowed. The sentence of the Court was that he (the defendant) be imprisoned for two months. So far as he (the Chief Justice) had any voice in the matter, he would see that he was treated as a first class misdemeanant. He might perhaps have given a longer sentence, but he took into consideration the period of the year.

Mr. Francis then rose and said he supposed there was no necessity for his saying anything as to the costs of the prosecution. The Chief Justice remarked that 6 and 7 Victoria provided for their obtaining their costs. The large foreign assemblage then left the Court, many friends pressing round Mr. Fraser-Smith in the adjoining room to offer their sympathies.

ROBERT SAMUEL JERRARD (colored), of Jamaica, an unemployed seaman, was charged before Captain Thomsett this morning with being drunk and disorderly at the Police Court. Constable Mahomed Jan said the defendant was under the influence of liquor and making a disturbance outside the Police Court at noon yesterday. He told Jerrard to go away, but he said he wished to go to gaol, and threatened to strike the constable.—The defence, if it can be termed such, was an exceedingly feeble one, and calculated rather to aggravate the offence, namely that he came out of gaol on Monday.—Captain Thomsett sent him back there for another week, on hard labor, as he failed to come up to time with two Mexicans. The luxuries of Haywards' restaurant would seem to have captivated Jerrard. There's no accounting for tastes.

We read that considerable alarm and perplexity have been created at the Châtelet Theatre in Paris by certain malicious and persistent attempts which have been made during the last three months to injure the young women engaged as supernumeraries in the representation of a spectacular piece called the *Mille et Une Nuits*. These attempts, which have invariably been directed against the performers in one particular scene, were twice unsuccessful. The third time, however, several of the girls were severely injured. They were supposed to represent nymphs swimming, and were held aloft by iron supports or "stays." One of these supports gave way, precipitating a girl on to another group of performers, who in their turn fell from a considerable height to the ground. The stay was found to have been deliberately filed almost in half.

It has been said, "There is nothing new under the sun." There is certainly nothing new in the recent invention of a German philosopher. This man has discovered that it is possible to record the thoughts and mechanical manipulation of a musical composer by means of electricity. This novel discovery of the powers of the subtle fluid we are told, will enable a man who sits down to the piano to "extemporize" to keep a clear record of his doings. Some fifteen years ago a gentleman living at Worcester, and by name Fenby, invented a similar mechanical contrivance, though it was not accomplished by the aid of electricity. At the same time, the efforts of amateur composers are not, as a rule, such as to commend themselves to the general public, and a repeating machine, though it may do good service in the hands of some, may not be an un-mixed blessing.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A Durban correspondent, telegraphing on June 13, says:—It is reported to be possible that the Upper House may throw out the Basuto estimates. If so, the Government will dissolve. All sorts of alarming rumours come from Zululand, where the intrigues fomented by Cetewayo's sympathisers in Natal threaten to bear fruit in serious bloodshed. The Zulus have been led to believe that Bishop Colenso is more powerful than the Resident or the Governor. Another rumour is to the effect that Cetewayo will return and ally himself with the Boers against the English. John Dunn is using his utmost influence to prevent an outbreak, but strife is believed to be imminent. A conference of delegates from Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal is discussing the fiscal, postal, and telegraph questions to be moved in the Council by Mr. Escombe, who will also bring forward his constitutional scheme. General Gordon is doing good work in the reorganisation of the Cape forces.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is said, according to the *Courier*, that claims for £1,500,000 of the money to be awarded by the Alabama Claims Commission are held in San Francisco.

The Shanghai *Mercury* hears that Signor Chiarini's wonderful horse "Othello" can play an organ, and that his first performance will be given on an early date.

We are informed on what we consider good authority that the report which has been current these past few days of the death of Viscount Praia Grande, late Governor of Macao, is entirely without foundation.

Our Dramatic Critic having gone into temporary retirement for a period of two months, our notice of the performance at the City Hall, last evening, of Lord Lytton's celebrated play "The Lady of Lyons" cannot appear in to-day's paper. It will appear in our next issue.

We have much pleasure in stating that the band of "The Buffs" will play in the Public Gardens on Saturday evening next, by moonlight, weather permitting, commencing at nine o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March—"Solemn"
Overture—"See Vesper Silence"
Cavatina—"Zephyrus"
Horn—"Horn"
Violin—"Violin"
Viola—"Viola"
Cello—"Cello"
Double Bass—"Double Bass"
Solo Voice—"Solo Voice"
Solo Voice—"Solo Voice"

Appropos of the recent solar eclipse, a laughable story has recently gone the round of the German papers. It appears that on the morning of the event alluded to Capt. von S—, of the— Fusiliers, issued the following verbal order to his company, through his sergeant-major, to be communicated to the men after forenoon parade:—"This afternoon a solar eclipse will take place. At three o'clock the whole company will parade in the barrack-yard. Fatigue jackets and caps. I shall explain the eclipse to the men. Should it rain they will assemble in the drill-shed." The sergeant-major, having set down his commanding officer's instructions in writing, as he had understood them, formed the company into hollow square at the conclusion of the morning drill, and read his version of the order to them, thus:—"This afternoon a solar eclipse will take place in the barrack-yard, by order of the captain, and will be attended by the whole company, in fatigue jackets and caps. The captain will conduct the solar eclipse in person. Should it rain, the eclipse will take place in the drill-shed."

THE Shanghai *Courier* states that Mr. James R. Keene has offered \$15,000 for the American horse *Henlophen*, the winner of the Juvenile stakes at Jerome Park, and that the offer was declined. Seeing that twenty thousand pounds (not dollars) was offered and refused for Bruce, favorite for the last Derby, Mr. Keene's offer is nothing out of the way.

A SEAMAN belonging to the British steamship *Agan*, named Thomas Fay, a native of England, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning for being drunk and incapable yesterday.—Chinese police constable 298 found Fay lying down drunk on the Praya, and put him in a chair and conveyed him to the station.—In his defence Thomas said he tried to get a boat to go off to his ship, which sailed to-day. The Magistrate fined him a dollar or three days' imprisonment, and directed that if the *Agan* had not yet sailed he was to be put on board.

INSTANCES of death occasioned directly through gluttony are not, observes the Foochow *Herold*, of such frequent occurrence amongst the Chinese as might naturally be supposed; by which fact it must be inferred that either a Chinaman's digestive organs are stronger than our own, or else, that their *chow chow* is far easier of digestion. On Saturday last, however, a Foochow Mandarin occasioned himself the most agonizing death by attempting to swallow, too rapidly, the peculiar water-like substance known by the name of *Kin*, which forms part of a native's diet. All attempts to extricate the congealed substance proved futile, and the unfortunate man died in the most excruciating agony. The remains of the deceased were packed in ice the same day, and sent to Shanghai for interment, although we understand that he was a native of Hongkong.

"ELAHMEDI ALLAH!" This is not bad language. It is simply an extract from an oration of Arabi Pasha to his officers. This remarkable speech was continued as follows:—"A free-minded English mind has telegraphed to his friend the Sheikh. 'Unless ye hold with the army and with Arabi, Europe will annex Egypt.' This English mind knows Freycinet Pasha and Gladstone Pasha, and every move on the political chess board of Europe. As the locusts obscure the light of heaven in their flight, and where they settle, eat up every green thing, even so do the Western Powers darken the light of our civilisation and seek to destroy the tender shoots of liberty, fraternity, and justice which cover our happy land as with a garment. Oh! ye sons of the Faithful and chosen representatives of a patriotic people! behold in me the champion of right against might, of the weak against the strong, of the oppressed against the oppressor. When your tale of bricks is doubled behold I your Moses is at hand. Bismarck! Whatever the faults of this usurper may be, no one could help admiring his beautiful language, especially the brick simile, though the reference to western civilisation blighting the tender shoots of liberty is somewhat ridiculous, considering that Ottoman prejudices still hold sway. What would have become of Egypt had not western capital erected pumping stations and sugar refineries we fail to see. Still the speech was not destined to pass unintermitted, for suddenly the silence was broken by Bey Abet—one of Arabi's inseparables—ushering forward, seizing the astonished Sultan Pasha, the resident, by the beard, and flourishing his sword aloft, cried, "Thou imbecile son of a pariah dog, and ye—to the Notables—the representatives of a generation of *hameer* (donkeys), lie ye back from whence ye came, each one to his hut and to his *sakkiah*. The *nebbi* shall tickle the soles of your feet if the words of wisdom ye have just heard fail to kindle your patriotism!" It is needless to add that the meeting broke up in confusion.

SIGNOR PASQUALE FAYALE, late of Naples, says the *Overland Mail*, seems to have been one of those humorists who reserve their supreme effort for a testamentary joke. This gentleman, whose will was lately proved in London, the value of the personal estate being over 12,000*l.*, has left some rather eccentric bequests. In the first place, after stating "his intention of dying as he had lived—an honest man, hating tyrants and corruption," he leaves the sum of 6,000*l.* (about 240*l.*), free of legacy duty and other deductions, "to the editor enjoying the greatest repute in any town in Europe," on condition of his printing and issuing to the public the testator's novel, written in French, and entitled, "Zuleika, a Prince of Saltriano in 1670;" a five-act comedy, called "An English Election;" and several poems, including one on "The Final Judgment." The next legacy is to "Her Imperial and Royal Majesty of India and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain," a most cherished production—a tragic opera named "Alaira." This work, which is still inédited, he trusts Her Majesty will order to be performed "for the benefit of the poor of London." Whether the benefit is to consist in admitting them gratis to the entertainment, or whether the sanguine author imagined that the representation would bring in sums large enough to mitigate the poverty of the metropolis, the will does not state. The next gift is a more reasonable one, consisting of the endowment of a scholarship at the Royal College of Music of either Naples or Bologna. Further sums of 480*l.* each are left to the municipalities of Gioia dal Colle, Bari, and Naples, the interest of which is to be applied every year in portioning three "poor" but honest girls between sixteen and twenty-five on their marriage, their names to be drawn by lot. Seven hundred and twenty pounds is also bequeathed to the Corporation of London for the same purpose. The residue of the property is divided between local charities and a dependent of the family, but as there is an ominous clause in the document to the effect that some of the pecuniary legacies are to be dependent on the successful realisation of certain investments in the Turkish funds, it is to be hoped that the "poor but honest" maidens' dowries at least are not included in this doubtful category.

NOTES on news to-day, says the *Sportsman* of the 10th ulto., may fittingly commence with a passing comment upon the foul murder which has been committed in Ireland. Happily, so far as we are concerned, no political feeling enters into this disgraceful incident. Mr. Burke, a namesake of the luckless man who was butchered by the Dublin assassins, had the misfortune and impertinence to be an Irish landlord. The mere fact that he was born so and could not help himself does not enter into calculations. His life had been threatened, and he was allowed an escort to protect him. The said escort seems to have consisted of one soldier. The old story was repeated. The poor fellow was proceeding along the road when he was shot from behind a wall, and the soldier, who had never done an injury to any man in his life, was shot as well. "Reckless will kindly note that the shot was fired from behind a wall. A hedge is usually chosen, but in any case, save in the Dublin Park assassination, there has not been a single murder committed in Ireland that has not taken place either in the night or from behind a fence. People who live in England view with loathing and contempt these dastardly outrages, and we believe that the educated section of the Irish people do the same, and it behoves every man with the blood of Old Erin in his veins to come forward and say that he repudiates such disgraceful business. Various measures have been suggested for stopping these outrages, and each one has been met with the cuckoo cry that it would be disgraceful to destroy the liberties of a loyal and faithful people for the sake of the few. The "few" in this case represent about three landlords a week, a score of care-takers, and half a dozen farmers, with about one hundred tailless cattle. A "Wicked Man" makes the proposition that a mounted patrol is the only thing which will stop this sort of thing. He suggests that a squadron of cavalry should patrol the disaffected districts each evening, and that they should take into custody every man who is found abroad after a certain hour. Anyone who has any marks in his possession should be summarily subjected to twenty-five lashes with the cat. This suggestion is certainly somewhat rough, but it is at least practical. The men who shoot from behind a fence are cowards in every sense of the word, and a child with a pop-gun would scatter a dozen of them in abject terror. The cat had the effect of putting a stop to the brutal sport of garroting; it would, if judiciously applied, kill Captain Moonlight, and shut up his gang, like a bad nut under a hammer.

A GERMAN paper declares that there is "a great financial noblemen" upon the Berlin Bourse who is freely spoken of behind his back as "the Baron with the 83 pairs of trousers." The origin of this very novel title is as follows:—One day when the Baron was at his tailor's he was particularly struck with some trouser cloth of a new and extraordinary pattern. "I should like a pair of trousers made from that cloth," he said; "but it would be very disagreeable to my colleagues were to appear in a similar pair. Have you made any trousers of that pattern?" "None as yet," Herr Baron, answered the tailor; "if you will honour me with your order you will be the very first wearer." "Good," said the man of money; "I will be the last as well as the first. I do not like my dress to be copied." The tailor smiled as politely as he could, and observed that he had a large quantity of the cloth, and that as the pattern was likely to be in demand, he was sure to be called upon to make many other pairs of trousers from it. "That is by no means necessary," said the Baron, "it will be worth my while to purchase the monopoly of the pattern. Just see how many pairs of trousers it will make." The tailor looked at his books, made a short calculation, and then informed his customer that the cloth could only be exhausted by being cut up for 83 pairs of trousers. "Good," replied the financier, "I will take them all." He is now said to be provided with more pairs of trousers than any other man of fashion in the whole world. As the "barons of finance" may be very rapidly counted, their numbers being limited, it cannot be very difficult to point out the unlucky individual who is labelled in the above-mentioned journal as "Der Baron mit den 83 Hosen."

SAYS the *Daily Telegraph*:—Again has Prince Bismarck suffered what to any other European Prime Minister would be a crushing defeat. By a majority of two hundred and thirty-three votes the German House of Commons has thrown out the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, a leading feature of the Chancellor's scheme of economic reform. That august Legislative body consists of three hundred and ninety-seven members; but only forty-three of the national representatives vouchsafed their support to the architect of German unity in his supreme effort to carry a measure by which, in his opinion, the fiscal burdens of the German poorer classes can alone be effectually lightened. The immediate consequence of such a reverse, in every constitutionally-governed country except Germany, would be the fall of the vanquished and humiliated Ministry. But Prince Bismarck, as he told the House last Monday, is precluded from resigning his office by a solemn vow—taken when he saw the Emperor fainting from loss of blood, immediately after his Majesty had been shot down by Nobiling—that he would never leave his old master's service against that Sovereign's will. "That," exclaimed his Highness, "was what I mutely swore to myself; that is the reason you now see me here; no less a reason than the very own flesh and blood of my old master, upon which I took my oath; of my old King, to whom I cling and for whom I live!" The Chancellor's retirement being put out of the question by this impressive and touching avowal, we may expect to hear, ere long, of the forward Reichstag's dissolution. Its life will have been short, but far from merry. Few German patriots will regret its premature demise, for it has devoted its brief existence to thwarting the greatest of living statesmen. The sooner so wrong headed a Parliament is consigned to the limbo of legislative failures the better for the Fatherland.

NOTES on news to-day, says the *Sportsman* of the 10th ulto., may fittingly commence with a passing comment upon the foul murder which has been committed in Ireland. Happily, so far as we are concerned, no political feeling enters into this disgraceful incident. Mr. Burke, a namesake of the luckless man who was butchered by the Dublin assassins, had the misfortune and impertinence to be an Irish landlord. The mere fact that he was born so and could not help himself does not enter into calculations. His life had been threatened, and he was allowed an escort to protect him. The said escort seems to have consisted of one soldier. The old story was repeated. The poor fellow was proceeding along the road when he was shot from behind a wall, and the soldier, who had never done an injury to any man in his life, was shot as well. "Reckless will kindly note that the shot was fired from behind a wall. A hedge is usually chosen, but in any case, save in the Dublin Park assassination, there has not been a single murder committed in Ireland that has not taken place either in the night or from behind a fence. People who live in England view with loathing and contempt these dastardly outrages, and we believe that the educated section of the Irish people do the same, and it behoves every man with the blood of Old Erin in his veins to come forward and say that he repudiates such disgraceful business. Various measures have been suggested for stopping these outrages, and each one has been met with the cuckoo cry that it would be disgraceful to destroy the liberties of a loyal and faithful people for the sake of the few. The "few" in this case represent about three landlords a week, a score of care-takers, and half a dozen farmers, with about one hundred tailless cattle. A "Wicked Man" makes the proposition that a mounted patrol is the only thing which will stop this sort of thing. He suggests that a squadron of cavalry should patrol the disaffected districts each evening, and that they should take into custody every man who is found abroad after a certain hour. Anyone who has any marks in his possession should be summarily subjected to twenty-five lashes with the cat. This suggestion is certainly somewhat rough, but it is at least practical. The men who shoot from behind a fence are cowards in every sense of the word, and a child with a pop-gun would scatter a dozen of them in abject terror. The cat had the effect of putting a stop to the brutal sport of garroting; it would, if judiciously applied, kill Captain Moonlight, and shut up his gang, like a bad nut under a hammer.

NOTES on news to-day, says the *Sportsman* of the 10th ulto., may fittingly commence with a passing comment upon the foul murder which has been committed in Ireland. Happily, so far as we are concerned, no political feeling enters into this disgraceful incident. Mr. Burke, a namesake of the luckless man who was butchered by the Dublin assassins, had the misfortune and impertinence to be an Irish landlord. The mere fact that he was born so and could not help himself does not enter into calculations. His life had been threatened, and he was allowed an escort to protect him. The said escort seems to have consisted of one soldier. The old story was repeated. The poor fellow was proceeding along the road when he was shot from behind a wall, and the soldier, who had never done an injury to any man in his life, was shot as well. "Reckless will kindly note that the shot was fired from behind a wall. A hedge is usually chosen, but in any case, save in the Dublin Park assassination, there has not been a single murder committed in Ireland that has not taken place either in the night or from behind a fence. People who live in England view with loathing and contempt these dastardly outrages, and we believe that the educated section of the Irish people do the same, and it behoves every man with the blood of Old Erin in his veins to come forward and say that he repudiates such disgraceful business. Various measures have been suggested for stopping these outrages, and each one has been met with the cuckoo cry that it would be disgraceful to destroy the liberties of a loyal and faithful people for the sake of the few. The "few" in this case represent about three landlords a week, a score of care-takers, and half a dozen farmers, with about one hundred tailless cattle. A "Wicked Man" makes the proposition that a mounted patrol is the only thing which will stop this sort of thing. He suggests that a squadron of cavalry should patrol the disaffected districts each evening, and that they should take into custody every man who is found abroad after a certain hour. Anyone who has any marks in his possession should be summarily subjected to twenty-five lashes with the cat. This suggestion is certainly somewhat rough, but it is at least practical. The men who shoot from behind a fence are cowards in every sense of the word, and a child with a pop-gun would scatter a dozen of them in abject terror. The cat had the effect of putting a stop to the brutal sport of garroting; it would, if judiciously applied, kill Captain Moonlight, and shut up his gang, like a bad nut under a hammer.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* hears from St. Petersburg that General Ignatieff's resignation took place under the following circumstances:—The General went to Peterhoff as usual on Sunday morning, and had an interview with the Czar. After some time the Count requested his Majesty to affix his signature to several documents which he brought with him, and with reference to one of them he remarked that he need not trouble himself to read it. This threw his Majesty into a violent passion, during which it is reported he used the most severe terms. General Ignatieff was ordered to resign immediately and quit the room without delay. It is said that the Minister retained his presence of mind admirably, and showed no signs of astonishment or excitement on leaving the audience chamber. The appointment of Count Tolstoy has caused much comment, and it is thought that he has only been nominated *pro tem*. The Count is a man of the most reactionary views, and during fourteen years of service as Minister of Public Instruction he succeeded in making himself thoroughly unpopular with all parties. It is said that no one is more astonished than himself at his selection as the successor of Count Ignatieff. The new departure, as some call it, must be understood in a retrograde sense. General Ignatieff's fall continues to occupy much attention in Berlin.

A CORRESPONDENT brings the following to our notice. On Tuesday morning last while walking on the road from Wong-ai-cheng to Victoria, very close to the monument, our correspondent noticed five men, apparently coolies, walking in front of him towards the cutting that leads to the Naval Hospital. A Chinaman and a woman, evidently husband and wife, were coming from the City in the direction of the Happy Valley. On the parties meeting, one of the five made a remark, which our correspondent affirms was of an insulting nature, to the woman. Her companion immediately resented the remark by going for the rude specimen of humanity, who turned tail and bolted; his pursuer, however, got close enough to hit him and struck him slightly with his fist on the lower portion of his back. The four companions of the insulting coolie immediately dashed into the fray, intending to take a hand, when our informant took it upon himself to interfere, being armed with a fairly decent stick, which had the effect of stopping the riot. The two parties eventually started on their separate ways after exchanging the usual polite specimens of soft and elegant language which generally accompanies a difference of opinion amongst the lower class Chinese. It has been suggested to us that a little extra police attention to that rather isolated part would possibly prevent much future trouble and very possibly a Coroner's inquest. There can be no doubt that a most brutal assault would have been committed by the five scoundrels on the one man, and very likely the woman as well, but for the presence of the gentleman who has acquainted us with this matter. We leave the suggestion of the extra police attention in that part of the Island to the consideration of the proper authorities.

THE ASSAB BAY QUESTION.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

Rome, July 15th.
A Green Book has just been issued relative to the Italian colony established at Assab Bay, on the Red Sea coast. It contains 229 documents, the first twelve of which treat of the commencement of the enterprise in 1870-71, the remainder relating to a period extending from November, 1879, to April, 1882. A despatch from Signor Visconti Venosta, dated April 16th, 1879, gives an account of the first establishment of an Italian colony at Assab, and proofs of the legitimate acquisition of that place by Italy are afforded in despatches from the same Minister, dated August 26th, 1879, March 1st, 1881, and April 15th, 1881. Nearly ten years afterwards the Rubattino Company, having resumed the undertaking, Signor Cairoli, President of the Council of Ministers, defined the legal position of the Government in the matter in despatches sent to London on November 25th, 1879, to Cairo on January 6th, 1880, and to London on January 9th and January 25th. In that of January 9th Signor Cairoli summed up the views of the Government as follows:—"We accept as legally binding the contracts of purchase concluded by Mr. Rubattino with the native chiefs, who possess in Assab not only the rights of private property, but also sovereign authority. We declare that it is not our intention to establish there a centre for a military force, but we demand in the meantime that no one shall disturb the present conditions of possession." In a despatch dated Jan. 23, 1880, Signor Cairoli refused the apprehensions expressed by Lord Salisbury, who, in reply to a previous despatch, had stated that he would view with sympathy the success of a commercial enterprise at Assab if it had no political character, the road to India being such a sensitive chord with England. Signor Mancini, on Jan. 15, 1881, put forward the idea of a practical *modus vivendi* to be concerted between the two Governments with regard to Assab. On Sept. 16, the British Embassy in Rome communicated Lord Granville's reply, which proposed a convention between Italy on the one side and Turkey and Egypt on the other, which should be negotiated under the auspices of England. Signor Mancini on Oct. 9 handed to the British Embassy a draft of the convention, which England accepted with some slight modifications, and of which the following are the provisions: Clause 1 contains the formal recognition by Egypt and Turkey of Italy's sovereignty over Assab. The other clauses proclaim the commercial character of the establishment there without prejudice to the adoption of necessary means for its defence. Italy recognises the Turkish-Egyptian sovereignty over the remainder of the coast. The negotiations between Italy and England therewith came to an end. On March 27, 1882, Signor Mancini forwarded to Egypt a memorandum showing the Egyptian claims to be unfounded. The same memorandum was addressed to the Porte. On learning that Egypt refused to accept the convention, Signor Mancini declared on April 14 that it was useless to prolong the discussion, and that the Italian Government would complete the civilising work begun at Assab by private initiative.—*Telegraph*.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in London in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[Advt.]

HERR BANDMANN ON CRITICISM.

Says the Shanghai *Courier*:—"Assuredly no actor who has struted his frolic hour upon the boards has a greater knowledge of criticism than Herr Bandmann. He is the more competent to write upon the subject from the fact that critics in more instances than one have come directly home to him. There has always been a certain amount of condemning candour on the part of the more enlightened theatrical writers for the press, and their remarks have persistently followed in the wake of the great tragedian's extraordinary performances. That he is an actor to whom the press have devoted considerable attention must be at once conceded by all who have read the lengthy articles devoted to his dispassionate, for as a rule, the press do not devote much space to the discussion of mediocrity. Yet when the latter quality ascends a pinnacle which can only be attained by self-inflation, the proportions which the wind-bag assumes are duly, though not always reverently, recognised. Herr Bandmann, by his latest effusions in the Hongkong press, is proving, or we should rather say, endeavouring to prove to a somewhat indulgent Colony that he is both actor, critic and wind-bag. That, in fact, he cannot only act but that he is equally capable—or incapable, as the case may be—of laying down the law by which acting in general and his in particular, should be interpreted. In the interval of stagnation consequent upon a dismembered company and an impending lawsuit, it is only natural that the doubtful exponent of Shakespeare should seek cheap advertisement by sitting on the Peak commencing with Nature and—the Hongkong Press. 'Criticism,' exclaims Herr Bandmann from his lofty eminence, 'How common is that word, and how often used; nothing seems more simple, and nothing more natural.' Our correspondent then quotes the Bandmann *recluse*, which the comment one sent to the *Daily Press* and in conclusion says: 'The above remarks of the Great Tragedian are refreshing in the extreme, but are rather too overwhelming for us to criticise in detail. An excellent point, with which we cordially agree, is the one in which Herr Bandmann says that "a true critic should never be subjective but always objective." This canon, the worthy Herr will no doubt remember, we consistently bore in mind when criticising his performances here. We always allowed to him in the objective sense—that is to say in such a manner as would convey to our readers the impression that Herr Bandmann was an object and that his audience were painfully subjective to his objectiveness. This, surely, is the true satire of criticism.'

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

On the afternoon of Thursday June 15th, M. E. de Pressensé, D.D., of Paris, delivered, at William Robinson's, the first of a series of lectures on this subject. The Duke of Argyll occupied the chair, and among those present were the Bishop of Nelson and the Bishop of Ballarat. His Grace said he thought he did not exaggerate when he declared that the origin of man was an absolute and profound mystery. He believed that the illustrious man who was lately interred in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Darwin, if he had been present on that occasion, would have confessed, as indeed he did confess in his own works, that his theory with respect to the origin of man was entirely and purely speculative. It was right that this speculation should be approached from every point of view, and he thought he might say that so far as physical science was concerned there existed at that moment no clue to the origin of man. Approaching the matter, however, from the point of view of Christian philosophy and Christian speculation, he was sure they would all hear with intense interest what was advanced on that dark and mysterious subject by so eminent a man as M. de Pressensé, who represented the French Protestant Church. M. de Pressensé then proceeded with his introductory lecture, and playing his own language, but in such a manner as to be easily understood by persons having only a moderate acquaintance with French speaking. Having begun by intimating that his design in that lecture was to give something like "the bulletin of the battle" which was now being fought on the principles of theism to describe the attack and also the defence, which he believed would soon prove victorious—he maintained that the progress of the natural sciences did not imperil theism, the sovereignty of science in its proper domain being the establishment of facts. The rapid movement of contemporaneous thought did justice, even to a fault, to error in the systems which succeeded each other. The positivism which interdicted all research into the causes and origin of things was now past; and the question of origin was raised afresh on a more ample field. The question of the origin of man was identical with that of the origin of beings in general. Two great schools were here to face—the school of evolution and that of creation—their principles and representatives being found especially in France. The lecturer then referred to recent manifestations of materialism and spiritualism, and to the great philosophers attached to no religious body—Vichow, Claude Bernard, and others. There, he said, a theory of evolution which was not contrary to that of creation, it was that which admitted the intervention in the origin of things of an intelligent and powerful Cause. Darwinism, which has far from being absolutely demonstrated scientifically, was not compatible with theism. Mr. Wallace being witness. Great service had been rendered by it to science. The laws of evolution laid down by it implied divine intervention. The theory of evolution as formulated by Mr. Herbert Spencer and Herr Haeckel was incompatible with theism. The principal scientific objections to this theory were—1. That it did not explain the progress of beings—their evolution. 2. That it could not cause life, sensation, and mind proceed from pure mechanism, and demanded as its basis of fact that it could not furnish an account of the origin of man considered in his physical and his moral life. On the leading features of man's moral nature and his mental constitution the lecturer dwelt with special emphasis—On the motion of the Bishop of Nelson, seconded by Sir Joseph Fyler, thanks were voted to the Duke of Argyll and Dr. de Pressensé.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Saghalien*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on 6 p.m. on the 24th instant, and may be looked for here on the 27th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Tokio* left San Francisco on the 1st instant, and is due here on or about the 29th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's steamer *Memur* left Kowloon for Hongkong on the 12th instant, and may be expected here about the 28th.

The steamer *Merionethshire* left Singapore on the 25th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 31st.

The steamer *Vertigern* left Sydney on the 16th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th August.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 28th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION of Northern Portion of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 416 and Northern Portion of Section No. 1 of Section B of INLAND LOT No. 416. Together with the 3 HOUSES in Gap Street, Nos. 6, 7 and 8. For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [522]

Intimations.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at Noon instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese, Hong, and places of public resort, and is the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORNAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

WING T Y LOONG HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bonilli, American Hams, Bacon, Coddish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerel, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Olmstead's store at moderate prices. No. 39, HING LUNG STREET, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY PRICE 25c. A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, No. 6, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade. Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane, Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

YEU QU A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, and MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONGKONG. [211]

TO K K E E.

COAL MERCHANT, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing. Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Intimations.

HINGKEE'S HOTEL, MACAO.

HINGKEE'S NEW HOTEL ON THE PRAIA GRANDE (CLOSE TO THE PUBLIC GARDENS) is the Largest Hotel ever opened in Macao.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES AND VISITORS.

A First Rate Table; capital attendance; Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only; and Charges Strictly Moderate.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS. Macao, 15th July, 1882. [504]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places. 475] J. COOK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM DOLAN SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges. Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Veiglander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES. No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

DE SOUZA & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS, D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for Book-binding in first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand. Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents. Shampooing.....25 Cents. Shaving.....25 Cents. Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see old females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [516]

Intimations.

A H O Y. HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture. China Temples in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.

No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

C H I E N A M.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER.

AND FENG AVER. WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

FOR SALE.

"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS, The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE HEADERS. PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BEIDMAN'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING. The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, Commission Merchant, 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

L I N G S H I N G.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

S A M H I N G, (S T U L T Z).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chinizes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.

No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY.

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

S U N S H I N G.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Cosses, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs. Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at Noon, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony. Hongkong, 1st April 1882.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Saigon.—Per *Pennamuco*, to-day, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Himalaya*, to-day, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hanoi and Haiphong.—Per *Atlin*, to-day, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore and New York.—Per *Venice*, to-day, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fu-sea*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Pontianak, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *H.M. Makimom*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Hobeow and Tourn.—Per *Haitan*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Benledi*, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Foochow, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Catterthun*, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 3.30 P.M.</

